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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

(Formerly Oil Rivers Protectorate.)

Currency: 12 PENCE—I SHILLING, 20 SHILLINGS—£1—\$4.87, U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1892.

Adhesive stamps of the corresponding issue of Great Britain surcharged horizontally in black "BRITISH PROTECTORATE OIL RIVERS."

Watermarked large Crown.



Perforated 14.

- | | | |
|---|-----|----------------------------|
| 1 | ½p | vermilion, black surcharge |
| 2 | 1p | lilac " " |
| 3 | 2p | green and carmine " " |
| 4 | 2½p | lilac on blue " " |
| 5 | 5p | lilac and blue " " |
| 6 | 1sh | green " " |

September, 1893.

Provisional issue.

1 penny stamps of the preceding issue cut diagonally in two, each half being surcharged "½d" in red.

Watermarked large Crown.

Perforated 14.



- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on half of 1p lilac and black, red surcharge

December, 1893.

Provisional issue.

2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5p and 1 shilling stamps of 1892 issue surcharged with new value and the original value obliterated.

Watermarked large Crown.

Perforated 14.

- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and blue, red surcharge (in capitals)
 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and blue, red surcharge (in italics)
 10 1-h on 2p green and carmine, black surcharge
 11 1-h on 2p green and carmine, red surcharge
 12 1sh on 2p green and carmine, violet surcharge
 13 5sh on 2p green and carmine, violet surcharge
 14 10sh on 5p lilac and blue, red surcharge
 15 20sh on 1sh green, black surcharge
 16 20sh on 1sh green, red surcharge
 17 20sh on 1sh green, violet surcharge

January 1st, 1894.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size 21x 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 15.

- 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ p red
 19 1p light blue
 20 2p green
 21 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p carmine
 22 5p lilac
 23 1sh black

March, 1894.

Provisional issue.

2 penny stamps of 1892 issue surcharged in blue "Half Penny" and the words "Oil Rivers" obliterated. There are 10 varieties of this surcharge.

Watermarked large Crown.

Perforated 14.

- 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 2p green, carmine and black, blue surcharge, 10 varieties

May, 1894.

Provisional issue.

1 penny stamps of the issue of January, 1894, cut diagonally in two, each half surcharged in red with new value.

Perforated 14.

- 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on half of 1p blue, red surcharge

June, 1894.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size 21x 27 mm.





- Perforated 15.
 26 ½p green
 27 1p red
 28 2p carmine
 29 2½p blue
 30 5p deep violet
 31 1sh black

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

1892.

Registration envelopes of Great Britain, of corresponding issue, surcharged in black above stamp BRITISH PROTECTORATE

OIL RIVERS

White wove paper, linen lined.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE
OIL RIVERS



- Size F 133x80mm.
 101 2p ultramarine, black surcharge
 Size G 150x96 mm.
 102 2p ultramarine, black surcharge
 Size H2 225x100 mm.
 103 2p ultramarine, black surcharge

1894.

Registration envelopes of Great Britain, of corresponding issue, surcharged in black

NIGER COAST
PROTECTORATE above stamp.

NIGER COAST
PROTECTORATE



- Size F 133x80mm.
 104 2p blue, black surcharge
 Size G 150x95mm.
 105 2p blue, black surcharge
 Size H2 225x100mm.
 106 2p blue, black surcharge

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good counterfeits of the stamps of this Colony.

NORWAY.

Currency: 120 SKILLINGS=1 SPECIE DALER;
 100 ÖRE=1 KRONA=27 cents U.S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September 29th, 1854.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18x22 mm.

Watermarked



- 1 4s blue
 Variety: Rouletted (Unofficially).
 2 4s blue

1856.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19x22 mm.



- Perforated 13.
 3 4s blue
 4 8s dull lake
 Varieties:
 a. Unperforated.
 5 4s blue
 b. 4 skillings stamps cut in two, each half being used as 2 skillings.
 6 2s blue (half of 4s)

Feb. 28th, 1857.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 13.

- 7 2s yellow
8 2s orange
9 3s lilac

1863-66.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
16½x21 mm.



Perforated 14½x13½.

- 10 2s yellow (1865)
11 3s lilac (1866)
12 4s blue (January, 1864)
13 8s rose (Aug. 31st, 1863)
14 24s brown (" " ")

1867-68.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
16½x21 mm.



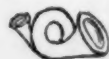
Perforated 14½x13½.

- 15 1s slate (May, 1868)
16 2s pale yellow (June, 1867)
17 2s orange yellow " "
18 3s lilac (May, 1868)
19 3s red lilac (May, 1868)
20 4s blue (June, 1867)
21 8s rose (end 1867)

1872-75.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
17x21 mm.

Watermarked



Perforated 14½x13½.

- 22 1s dark green (1873)
23 1s yellow green (")
24 2s blue (")
25 2s ultramarine (")

- 26 3s carmine (Jan. 1st, 1872)
27 4s purple (" " ")
28 6s red brown (July 1st, 1875)
29 7s red brown (July 1st, 1872)

January 1st, 1877 and Oct. 1st, 1878.

Typographed on white wove paper; the
posthorn is shaded; there are a number of
minor varieties in the size of the figure or
figures of value in the lower part of the oval.
Size 17x21 mm.



Perforated 14½x13½.

- 30 10 bistre gray
31 30 orange
32 50 dull blue
33 50 ultramarine
34 100 carmine
35 120 green
36 200 red brown
37 250 violet
38 350 blue green (October, 1878)
39 500 claret
40 600 dark blue (October, 1878)

Varieties: No period after Postfrim.

- 41 50 dull blue
42 50 ultramarine
43 100 carmine

These are the only two values which we
have seen with this variety, others probably
exist.

October 1st, 1878.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
17½x22mm.

Watermarked posthorn.



Perforated 14½x13½.

- 44 1kr pale green, centre dark green
45 1kr 500 blue, centre deep blue
46 2kr rose, centre brown

1883-87.

Same type as issue of January, 1877, but
posthorn unshaded; there are also a number
of minor varieties in the size of figure or
figures of value

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|
| 47 | 36 orange | (February, 1884) |
| 48 | 36 yellow | (1883) |
| 49 | 56 yellow green | (1883) |
| 50 | 56 blue green | (“) |
| 51 | 56 emerald green | (“) |
| 52 | 106 carmine red | (“) |
| 53 | 106 brown red | (1883) |
| 54 | 106 rose red | (“) |
| 55 | 106 violet red | (1887) |
| 56 | 126 pale green | (February, 1884) |
| 57 | 206 red brown | (1883) |
| 58 | 256 violet | (1883) |

Varieties:

- a. Unperforated.
- 59 106 rose red
- b. No period after Postfrim.
- 60 56 yellow green
- 61 106 carmine red
- 62 106 rose red
- 63 106 violet red
- 64 206 pale red brown
- 65 256 violet

It is possible that the 3 and 12 øre of this variety also exist but they have not as yet been met with by us.

August 1883 and end of 1884.

Same type, paper, impression etc., as preceding issue but colors changed.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- | | | |
|----|------------------|----------------|
| 66 | 126 bistre brown | (end of 1884.) |
| 67 | 126 yellow brown | (end of 1884.) |
| 68 | 206 blue | (August, 1883) |
| 69 | 206 dull blue | (August, 1883) |
| 70 | 206 ultramarine | (August, 1883) |

Varieties: No period after Postfrim.

- 71 206 blue
- 72 206 dull blue

July 1888.

Provisional issue.

12 øre stamps of preceding issue surcharged horizontally in black “2 øre.”

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 73 | 26 on 126 bistre brown, black surcharge |
| 74 | 26 on 126 yellow brown, black surcharge |

1890-92.

Same type, paper, impression etc., as the issue of 1883-87.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- | | |
|----|-----------------|
| 75 | 16 black brown |
| 76 | 16 bistre gray |
| 77 | 26 yellow brown |
| 78 | 26 red brown |

Varieties: No Period after Postfrim.

- | | |
|----|----------------|
| 79 | 16 black brown |
| 80 | 16 bistre gray |

1894.

Similar to preceding issue but name of country in Roman (NORGE) instead of Egyptian capitals.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- | | |
|----|---------------|
| 81 | 36 orange |
| 82 | 56 pale green |
| 83 | 106 rose red |
| 84 | 206 blue |

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1889-93.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 16x20mm.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------|
| 151 | 1r bistre gray | (July 1st, 1889) |
| 152 | 4r violet | (1893) |
| 153 | 10r carmine | (July 1st, 1889) |
| 154 | 20r ultramarine | (October, 1890) |
| 155 | 50r violet brown | (July, 1889) |

RETURN LETTER STAMPS.

January 1st, 1872.

Lithographed on colored wove paper. Size $16\frac{1}{2} \times 19$ mm.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

I. For letters which have not been delivered.



- | | |
|-----|-------------------|
| 201 | black, red |
| 202 | black, lilac rose |

Variety: Error, printed on green instead of red paper.

- | | |
|-----|--------------|
| 203 | black, green |
|-----|--------------|

II. For letters which have not been called for.



- 204 black, green
Variety: Unperforated.
 205 black, green

ENVELOPES.

January 1st, 1872.

Stamp of same type as adhesive of corresponding date, typographed in upper right corner on white or rosy white laid paper.

TRESS.



1° White laid paper.

Size 148x86mm.

- 301 2s blue
 302 3s carmine

2° Rosy white laid paper.

Size 148x86mm.

- 303 2s blue
 304 3s carmine

1875.

Stamp of same type as preceding issue, typographed in upper right corner on white or rosy white wove paper.

Tress same as preceding issue.

Size 148x86mm.

1° White wove paper.

- 305 2s blue
 306 3s carmine

2° Rosy white wove paper,

- 307 2s blue
 308 3s carmine

January 1st, 1879.

Stamp of same type as adhesive of corresponding date, typographed in upper right corner on white wove paper.

Tress same as preceding issue.

Size 148x86mm.

- 309 5s ultramarine

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this country.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Currency: 12 PENCE=1 SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS=£1=\$4.87 U. S. Currency.

Also \$1.00=100 CENTS.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September 1st, 1851.

Engraved in *taille douce* on stout blue wove paper varying from very deep to very pale blue; one design for the three values. Size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 1 3p blue
- 2 3p dark blue
- 3 6p yellow green
- 4 6p dark green
- 5 1sh violet
- 6 1sh mauve

Varieties:

a. 3 pence stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used in connection with two 3 penny stamps or one 6 penny stamp to make up the $7\frac{1}{2}$ penny rate.

- 7 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p blue (half of 3p)
- 8 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p dark blue (half of 3p)

b. 6 penny stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 3 pence.

- 9 3p yellow green (half of 6p)
- 10 3p dark green (half of 6p)

c. 6 penny stamps cut vertically in two, each half being used as 3 pence.

- 11 3p yellow green (half of 6p)
- 12 3p dark green (half of 6p)

d. 6 penny stamps cut triangularly in quarters, each quarter being used as $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence.

- 13 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p yellow green (one-fourth of 6p)
- 14 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p dark green (one-fourth of 6p)

e. 1 shilling stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 6 pence.

- 15 6p violet (half of 1sh)

These stamps were never issued on white paper but specimens are found on white paper which is the result of discoloration by chemicals, either accidentally or with fraudulent intent. The 3 and 6 pence are also found surcharged "5c or 10c" with or without the "C," but this is at the best only a cancellation.

Reprints—It is said that these stamps were reprinted in 1891, but so far we have not been able to get satisfactory evidence.

May 1st, 1853.

Engraved in *taille douce* on stout blue wave paper. Size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



16 1p red brown

What we have said in regard to the stamps on white paper of the preceding issue, applies also to this issue.

October 1st, 1860.

Engraved on white or yellowish paper; the 5c is of same type as the 1c and the 10c is of same type as the $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sizes: 1 and 5c $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 10 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c $20\frac{1}{2} \times 26$ mm.



Perforated 12.

1^a Yellowish paper.

- 17 1c black
- 18 5c blue
- 19 $8\frac{1}{2}$ c yellow green
- 20 10c vermilion
- 21 $12\frac{1}{2}$ c black
- 2^a White paper.
- 22 1c black
- 23 5c blue
- 24 $8\frac{1}{2}$ c green
- 25 10c vermilion
- 26 $12\frac{1}{2}$ c black

Varieties:

a. 5c stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 2c.

27 2c blue (half of 5c)

b. 10c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 5c.

28 5c vermilion (half of 10c)

c. 10c stamps cut vertically in two, each half being used as 5c.

29 5c vermilion (half of 10c)

d. 1c stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as $\frac{1}{2}$ c in connection with the 1c and $8\frac{1}{2}$ c to make up the 10c rate or with the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c to make up the 13c rate.

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c black (half of 1c)

May, 1863.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 12.

31 2c lilac

Variety: Cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 1c.

32 1c lilac (half of 2c)

COUNTERFEITS.

There is a splendid forgery of the 6 pence which, although lithographed instead of engraved, is so well done as to be dangerous even to experienced collectors. There is, however, one point by which they can easily be told: The losenge containing the figure "6" at the left side between "Nova" and "6 pence" is larger in the counterfeits than in the genuine, the lower left and upper right sides, being about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm wider than the upper left and lower right sides, while in the genuine these are all of the same size.

There are also some very fine engraved counterfeits of the "Cents" issue but they are easily told by the size which is a trifle smaller than the genuine. Of these we have seen the 2, $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c which, besides the size, can be distinguished by the following points: They are printed on thin grayish wove paper and are perforated 14 instead of 12, in the 2c the nose of the Queen is more curved in the genuine than in the counterfeits and three of the horizontal lines of the background are below the lower extremity of the bust in the genuine while there are four in the counterfeits. In the genuine $8\frac{1}{2}$ c, besides the thick frame surrounding the central oval, there is at the outside of this frame a thinner one which is broken at about the centre of the left side and which does not show in the lower half of the right side. In the counterfeits this thin frame is entirely absent. In the genuine $12\frac{1}{2}$ c there are, in the upper half of the white oval surrounding the central oval, two parallel lines. In the counterfeits these lines converge at top.

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

BY WM. HERRICK.

INTRODUCTION.

The Russian Rural or Zemstvo stamps are stamps issued by various municipalities in order to supplement the service of the Imperial post office.

Their creation was authorized on September 3, 1870, by an edict sent to all the provincial assemblies and signed by the Governor of the Ministry of the Interior, Prince Labanoff Rostovsky; therefore these stamps have an official status and are more worthy of notice than stamps issued by private individuals or companies such as the United States or Danish and Norwegian locals.

Owing to great distances or insufficient population rendering the transportation of the mails unremunerative to the Government, many districts in Russia were deprived of regular postal service, and to remedy this the Rural post-offices were established.

They are authorized under certain conditions to handle the mail matter, their duties being threefold: to carry the local letters from one point to another of the postal district, also to take the letters to and from the nearest Imperial post office.

For nearly five years prior to the issuance of the edict allowing their creation, local post offices were in operation in a few districts, authorized by the local assemblies, which in this case had exceeded their authority. This fact being brought to the knowledge of the Imperial government and being favorably thought of, caused the issue of the decree sanctioning them.

Many Rural post offices issue no stamps at all and in a number of districts the extension of the Imperial post having rendered the Rural post office unnecessary, the latter has been suppressed.

The design of most of the stamps represents the Arms of the town issuing them or the Arms of the government or province in which the town is situated or sometimes both combined, for instance several districts of the government of Tamboff have on their stamps a bee hive and some of the government of Perm have a bear.

The postage due stamps issued by some post offices are used when extra postage has to be collected for bringing the mail matter from the Imperial post office to the local district.

The Rural stamps only pay postage within the limits of the Rural district and letters for any other part of Russia or for foreign countries have to have in addition the regular Russian stamps.

In a great many issues there is at the top or the bottom of the sheet, or at the side one or more rows of stamps printed sideways, as in the first issues of Zolotonoscha; sometimes there is only one stamp in that position, as in the fourth issue of Arzamass. This variety can, of course, only be seen in unsevered pairs of stamps, the same way as for the *lête bêches*.

The stamps of some issues have a place for a number which is written in with pen and ink; this is to enable the Post office to keep a record of the various letters sent.

For the stamps with stub attached, such as some of the issues of Kotelnich and Zadonsk, the stamp alone was affixed on the letter, the stub being kept as a record, both having been previously numbered and the stub dated.

Rural stamps, especially the early ones, are generally cancelled with pen and ink, sometimes pen strokes, sometimes the date or the name of the postal clerk or both; in the more recent issues the cancellation is generally done with a regular cancelling stamp.

In this catalogue the name following the name of the town issuing, stamps is that of the government or province in which the town is situated.

By means of the following alphabet, collectors will be able to easily decipher the inscriptions on the stamps as, except for the name of the town, the same words are found on nearly all of them.

ALPHABET.

RUSSIAN-ENGLISH.

Printed Capital. Small.	Written Capital. Small.	English equivalents.	Printed Capital. Small.	Written Capital. Small.	English equivalents.
А а	А, а	a	Ф ф	Ф, ф	f
Б б	Б, б	b	Х х	Х, х	kh
В в	В, в	v	Ц ц	Ц, ц	tz
Г г	Г, г	gh	Ч ч	Ч, ч	ch
Д д	Д, д, g	d	Ш ш	Ш, ш	sh
Е е	Е, е	e	Щ щ	Щ, щ	shch
Ж ж	Ж, ж	zh	Ъ ъ	Ъ, ъ	{ Not indicated at end of word.
З з	З, з, z	z	Ы ы	Ы, ы	
И и	И, и	i	Ь ь	Ь, ь	{ Not indicated at end of word.
І і	І, і	i	Б б	Б, б	
К к	К, к	k	В в	В, в	{ Not indicated at end of word.
Л л	Л, л	l	Б б	Б, б	
М м	М, м	m	Г г	Г, г	yo
Н н	Н, н	n	З з	З, з	é
О о	О, о	o	Ю ю	Ю, ю	yu
П п	П, п	p	Я я	Я, я	ya
Р р	Р, р	r	Ө ө	Ө, ө	th
С с	С, с	s	У у	У, у	æ
Т т	Т, т	t	Ѳ Ѳ	Ѳ, Ѳ	i
У у	У, у	u			

ACHTYRKA. (Charkoff.)

1872.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 17x22mm.



1 5k green

POSTAGE DUE.

1872.

Same as postage stamps.

51 5k blue

ALATYR. (Simbirsk.)

186(?)

Black on yellowish wove paper, type set.
Size 30x24mm. Types (?)



1 1k black

2 2k black

Suppressed about 1875.

ALEKSANDRIA, (Cherson.)

September 1st, 1869.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
diameter 24½mm.



1 10k blue

1870.

Black on colored wove paper, type set,
diameter 29mm.



2 No value (10k) black on dark
chamois

1874.

Color on white wove paper of various thick-
ness, lithographed, diameter 35mm.



3 10k dark blue

June (?) 1880.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 23x36mm.

Three types, showing only slight differ-
ences.



4 10k dark blue

5 10k green

Varieties: Tête bêche.

6 10k dark blue

7 10k green

September (?) 1880.

Color on colored wove paper, value sur-
charged in blue in lower part of stamp, type
set. Size 27x40mm. Three types, showing
only slight differences.



8 10k vermilion, blue surcharge, on lilac

Varieties:

1° *Tête bêche*.

9 10k vermilion, blue surcharge, on lilac

2° Surcharge omitted.

10 (No value) vermilion on lilac

3° Surcharge violet instead of blue.

11 10k vermilion, violet surcharge, on lilac

End 1882.

Color on colored wove paper, value surcharged in blue or violet in lower part of stamp. Type set. Size 28x45mm. Four types, showing only slight differences.



12 10k red, blue surcharge, on lilac

13 10k red, violet surcharge, on lilac

Varieties:

1° Surcharge inverted.

14 10k red, blue surcharge, on lilac

15 10k red, violet surcharge, on lilac

2° Surcharge omitted.

16 (No value) red on lilac

1884.

Color on thin white wove paper, lithographed. Size 21x42mm.



Perforated 12.

17 10k green and black

18 10k red and black

19 10k blue and black

20 10k yellow and black

21 10k brown and black

ANANIEFF. (Cherson.)

1875.

Color on white satiné wove paper, ornament under inscription, lithographed, diameter 26mm.



1 5k blue

Same on pinkish satiné paper.

2 5k blue

1876.

Color on yellowish wove paper, typographed, diameter about 28½mm. Six types showing slight differences, printed in three horizontal rows of two, separated by single lines.



3 5k blue
Variety: *Tête bêche*.

4 5k blue
End of 1879.

Color on white wove paper, typographed, diameter 28½ and 29mm. Two distinct types printed side by side, the first having star at top of stamp, the other without.



5 5k blue, (variety with star)
6 5k blue, (variety without star)

July 1881.

Color on yellowish closely laid paper, lithographed, diameter 26mm.



7 5k dark ultramarine blue
September (?) 1883.

Color on white wove paper. Size 18x25½ mm.



Perforated 12¼.

8 5k dark brown, blue, gold, and silver
November 1886.

Same stamp printed in one color on white wove paper. Size 18x26 mm.

Perforated 13.
9 5k green

POSTAGE DUE.

1875.

Same as postage stamp of July 1881.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, diameter 26mm.

51 5k dark pink
End 1880.

Similar to 1879 issue, color on greyish wove paper, typographed; diameter 28 to 28½mm. Five types, placed horizontally, showing only slight differences. On the back of some of the stamps there is part of an inscription in black.



52 5k pink
Variety: *Tête bêche*.

53 5k pink

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1880.

Color on white wove paper, typographed, diameter 28mm. Two types printed *tête bêche*, showing only slight differences.



101 No value, dark blue

January 1882.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, diameter 30mm.



102 No value, pink

April (?) 1882.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, diameter 24mm.



103 No value, carmine

188. (?)

Color on white wove paper, hand stamped in aniline ink, diameter 30mm.



104 No value, purple

ARDAFF. (Nijni Novgorod.)

January 13th, 1878.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 21x26½mm.



1 5k red

There is a variety without period after the last word of the inscription.

March (?) 1880.

Color on white quadrille paper, lithographed. Size 23½x26½mm.



2 5k vermilion

Same on white batonne paper.

3 5k vermilion

Varieties: tête blanche.

4 5k vermilion on quadrille paper.

5 5k vermilion on batonne paper.



January 1st, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 16x23mm.

Perforated 13x12½.

6 5k red

1891.

Same stamp slightly retouched, color on white wove paper.

Perforated 11.

7 5k red

POSTAGE DUE.

January 13th, 1878.

Same as postage stamp of same date, color on white wove paper. Size 21x26½mm.

51 3k bright blue

March (?) 1880.

Same as postage stamps of same date, color on white wove paper. Size 23½x26½mm.

52 3k dark prussian blue (shades)

Same on faintly batonne white paper, the 3 in corner has top stroke flat instead of curved.

53 3k dark prussian blue

April 1883.

Color on greyish wove paper, lithographed, 2 distinct types, printed side by side. Size 24x28 and 24x29mm.



54 3k dark prussian blue

Same on thick yellowish wove paper, 2 types.

55 3k dark prussian blue

January 1884.

Same as postage stamp of same date, color on white wove paper, 2 types showing only slight differences. Size 16x23mm.

Perforated 13x12½.

56 3k green

1891.

Same stamp slightly retouched T P N is punctuated, color on white wove paper. Size 16x23 mm.

Perforated 11.

57 3k green

Variety:

Perforated 13.

58 3k yellowish green

ARZAMASS. (Nijni Novgorod.)

1874.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 21x27½ mm.



1 3k dark blue

1875.

Similar to previous issue, star at bottom of oval, color on thick white wove paper, lithographed. Size 21x27 mm.



2 5k dark blue

Same on thin white wove paper.

3 5k dark blue

1876.

Similar to previous issue, star at the top of oval, color on white wove paper, lithographed, 25 types, showing only slight differences. Size 21x27 mm.



4 5k dark blue

Variety: Stamp printed sideways under the others.

5 5k dark blue

1877.

Same as preceding issue but color changed.

6 5k red

Variety: Stamp printed sideways under the others.

7 5k red

1880.

Color on faintly batonne white paper, lithographed. Size 23½x26½ mm.



8 5k red

End 1882.

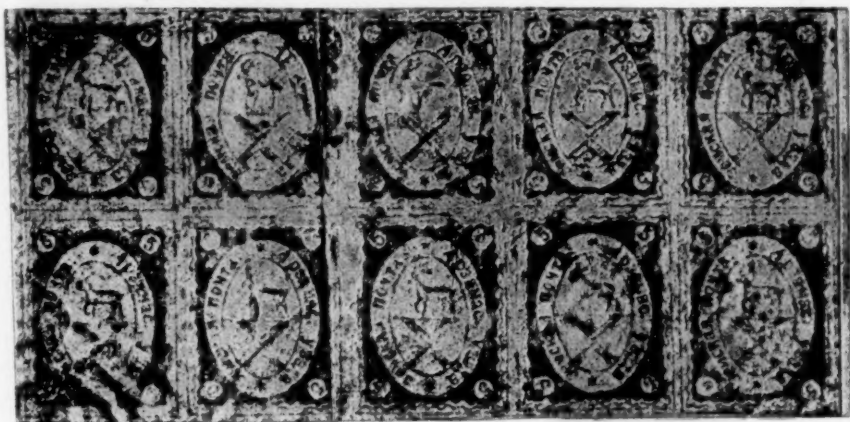
Color on white wove paper, lithographed, differences in position of corner figures, Size 21x27 mm.



9 5k vermilion (shades)

May 29, 1886.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Ten types printed in two horizontal rows of five, showing differences in corner figures. Size 21x27 mm.



10 5k purple
1887.

Same retouched, five types showing differences in corner figures, color on thick white wove paper.



11 5k purple
December 1887.

Second retouch, five types showing differences in corner figures, color on white wove paper.



12 5k dull reddish purple
1889.

Third retouch, five types showing differences in corner figures, color on white wove paper.



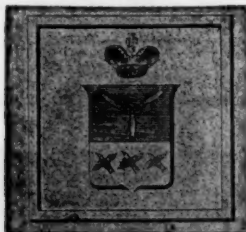
- 13 5k purple
September (?) 1890.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 23x29mm.



- Perforated 13.
14 5k lilac brown

ATKARSK. (Saratoff.)

- 1870 (?).
Black on thick white wove paper, lithographed. Size 29x29½mm.



- 1 No value (2k) black
According to some catalogues this stamp is an official seal.
January 1st, 1872.
Black on greyish wove paper. Size 17½x24mm.



- 2 2k black
Same on laid paper.
3 2k black
1874.
Same type, value changed
4 3k black
1876.

Black on white wove paper, previous type reengraved, 3 types showing only slight differences. Size 18x24 mm.



- 5 3k black
1881 (?)
Color on white wove paper. Size 18x25.



- Perforated 12½.
6 3k red and dark blue (shades)
March (?) 1881.
Same type reengraved, value in small roman capitals, color on white wove paper. Size 18x25 mm.



- Perforated 12½.
7 3k red and blue (shades)

End 1883.

Same type reengraved, value in white letters, color on white wove paper. Size 18x25 mm.



Perforated 11½.

8 3k red and blue (shades)

1884.

Same type reengraved, value in larger letters, KOП punctuated, color on white wove paper. Size 18x25mm.



Perforated 11½.

9 3k red and dark blue (shades)
There is a variety in which the second bird has no bill.

January 1885.

Color on white wove paper. Size 18½x-25½mm.



Perforated 11.

10 3k light blue and black

Variety: unperforated.

11 3k light blue and black

Suppressed since January 1st 1888.

THE WUHU SPECULATION.

WITH NOTES ON OTHER ISSUES OF CHINA.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, July 7, 1894.

EDITORS AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

NOTICE.

I, ARTHUR KNIGHT GREGSON, have
from the 1st instant, established myself
as Local Postmaster, at Wuhu.
13jy 49 Wuhu, 4th July, 1894.

Hitherto the majority of examples of "curious trades" have been found in the crowded cities of Europe, but we venture to think that an advertisement on our front page to-day will afford an instance equally worthy of note from the port of Wuhu. Mr. Gregson announces that he has "established" himself as Local Postmaster at Wuhu, and though he has omitted to say that "all orders for stamps will be promptly executed," we have no doubt that such will be the case, and that by strict attention to business and a constant succession of newest patterns and designs, surcharged, and obliterated in the most up-to-date style, he will be able to gladden the hearts of students of the "science" of philately. Of course, gentlemen who establish themselves in such a lucrative business will be liable to competition, and we may perhaps contemplate outposts existing upon little more than a flourishing industry devoted to satisfying the mania of collectors of scraps of paper, which though designated "stamps," were never even thought of as likely to be employed in the legitimate franking of letters.

The first of the above paragraphs is an advertisement from the *North*

China Daily News (published in Shanghai) of July 7, 1894; the second, an editorial comment thereon. The remarkable wording of the first, viz. "I have established myself" is perhaps quite enough to give collectors a very good idea of the Wuhu post office, but having in former articles endorsed most of the issues of China, I wish to state that I do *not* endorse *everything* Chinese.

The establishment of this post would be laughable were it not for the injury that sort of thing inflicts on the cause of philately, *i. e.*, the *manner* of the establishment of this particular office, for there might possibly be a way in which Wuhu could have a post that would be legitimate.

I had the pleasure when at Wuhu of meeting the gentleman who thus establishes himself, as he called to pay his respects to my fellow officers and incidentally to announce the formation of the office. Of course as correspondent of the JOURNAL, I was at once interested, and our conversation resulted in showing a remarkable if not amusing example of the perversion of ideas by the thirst for gain. Almost his first question, after asking for the addresses of United States dealers, was "what can I charge for my stamps in New York,—a gold dollar per set?" (about twice the face, as a Mexican dollar is worth about 50 cents).

When I had recovered the breath taken away by this remarkable specimen of ingenuousness, I told him that it was difficult to see just how, as Postmaster, he could ask more than face value, and proceeded to inform him that work of that kind would ruin him at the start. "But," he said, "there will be no harm, will there, if I reserve a portion of each of my issues for a future rise?" Suppressing a smile I endeavored to give the gentleman some idea of the proprieties of the postal business, and on finding from his answers to my questions that the Post office was entirely a thing of his own, that all revenues went into his own pocket and that the people of Wuhu had nothing whatever to do with it, except that he had obtained their signatures to a paper requesting that their mail be sent in his care, I told him that I feared his project would not be a success and that a stamp to be legitimate should be issued by the governing authorities of the place. Upon this the gentleman suddenly departed with a parting request to me not to write anything against him. An hour afterwards I was amused to hear of a call for a meeting of the citizens of Wuhu, (Wuhu has no Municipal Council) to "appoint a Postmaster." From all accounts this meeting was a most amusing as well as an exciting one, leading even to the unparliamentary act by the self-appointed Postmaster of shaking his fist at said citizens and declaring that he did not want their endorsement and did not propose to "let them in" to the matter at all, also refusing to give any guarantee, on being questioned, that the office would be maintained for any length of time. However, in justice it should be said that the meeting finally did vote to "endorse" him, though just what such an endorsement amounts to it is difficult to determine; it would seem in a measure to make them responsible for the Postmaster, while he is under no sort of responsibility to them, and so the matter rested when I left Wuhu.

I have written thus at length of this matter because it will give collectors an insight into the way some of these things are done. The Postmaster seemed to be an agreeable gentleman, aside from his remarkable ideas of the proprieties of the postal service, and I regret the necessity of injuring his business in any way, but my sense of duty compels me to protect collectors against things of this sort, this "office" being a most marked example of purely personal speculation, even though the mails do pass through it. In

fact it is really a "local post" in its narrow sense, and cannot be considered to have the legitimacy of the other so-called local posts of China which are much more than "local."

Let me repeat once more that my former endorsement of the "local" stamps of China, refers only to those issued by regular Municipal Councils, which are as legitimate as any stamps can be, viz : Shanghai, Hankow, Kewkiang, Tientsin and Chefoo.

In the same class as the Wuhu stamps belong the stamps of Chungking, one of which has been illustrated in the JOURNAL. I have referred to this stamp before, but since then I have had a talk with the wife of the gentleman who issued them and can give the reasons of their existence. It seems that it costs about the same to send a single letter by the native Chinese posts as it does to send a heavy package, the rates being high. The gentleman who issued the Chungking stamps did so to relieve the foreigners living there of this excessive charge when they wished to send a single letter (and of course incidentally (?) as a little speculation). While he had no post whatever of his own, he received the letters of his neighbors when properly paid with his stamps, and then making up a *single package*, sent it by the native post to Ichang at a rate which left him a profit, so it will be seen that like the stamps of Wuhu this is also a private local post. These Chungking stamps, by the way, only carry letters to Ichang. The profit of the first issue of one stamp must have been worth something; for I can now announce to your readers, on the authority of the wife of the gentleman in question, that a whole set of values is shortly to be issued.

Between these two sorts of issues of the Chinese posts lie others which it is difficult to place—namely, the stamps which the foreigners in Ichang and Nanking intend to issue.

As these places have no "concessions" and no Municipal Councils I can not give them the unqualified endorsement I have given to the stamps which have been issued by such bodies; but at least these stamps if issued, will be issued by the communities in question for the benefit of the community at large, and will not be merely private speculations. Collectors must here judge for themselves.

Rather amusing news to me, comes from Kewkiang. It will be remembered that 95,000 the first issue of 100,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ c were cornered by a speculative gentleman and finding on my visit to that port that the said gentleman was Secretary of their Municipal Council and practically running the Post office, I expressed myself rather freely on the subject. As a result I was requested to present my views on the proprieties of the postal service in a letter to the Municipal Council, it being the real desire of the Council in general to keep the Kewkiang office above suspicion. I was glad to gratify them in this respect but, from what I have been told in Shanghai, I fear the possessor of the 95,000 was not gratified, for I am told that "the Postmaster has been dismissed and 50,000 more (some say 100,000) of the first issue of $\frac{1}{2}$ c ordered to be printed" to destroy the corner.

Whether the Postmaster dismissed was the gentleman with the corner, or the previous one (already displaced when I was there) I am unable to say, but evidently the speculation has been ruined and doubtless your readers can get as many of this "rare" issue as desired.

Sincerely yours,

W. C. EATON.

THE CUSTOM STAMPS OF CHINA.

EDITORS AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

I find so much misconception in the United States concerning the so called "Custom stamps" of China, probably arising from the names by which they are known, I have deemed it advisable to prepare an article for the *Journal* in regard to them. Though so few varieties exist, the main essence of an article of this kind must necessarily consist of corrections of misconceptions and a simple statement of the facts. To the well informed collector such an article is likely to seem gratuitous, but when, to my astonishment, I find that many collectors still consider them fiscal and when, to crown all, our most prominent western philatelic publishers speak of them as a local issue by a "private company" it really seems that something ought to be said to dispel such ignorance.

As is doubtless known to most of your readers, the Government of China has placed its national Custom Service in the hands of foreigners with Sir Robert Hart at its head. This is owing not only to the better intelligence and knowledge of foreigners in regard to such matters, but also on account of the dishonesty of the average Chinese official.

Now China, previous to the establishment of this Custom Service, had no national postal system, but all the letters of the people were sent through private posts. These private post offices were established by the natives and the mail carried by native runners—thousands of these posts exist in China to-day, there sometimes being many different ones in the same city, the payment for the carriage of the letter usually being made by the receiver. However when the excellent Custom Service was established a postal service was added thereto, that is to say at each national custom house a regular post office was established where stamps were sold for the transmission of mail matter to any part of China where a national custom house existed, the mail being sometimes carried by steamers and sometimes by native runners. The stamps became known as "Custom stamps" not because they are fiscals but on account of the connections between the two services. As China has never been sufficiently advanced to arrange for a foreign service these stamps are only good for use within the boundaries of the Empire, but when a person in the interior wishes to send a letter to a foreign country he places *two* custom stamps on his letter, or double postage, one for the interior and one for the foreign postage. On arrival of the letter at the custom post at Shanghai, the necessary foreign stamp is then affixed, the second custom stamp standing as payment for the same. The stamp affixed at the Shanghai custom post may be that of any one of the Postal Union offices at Shanghai, viz: United States, Great Britain, France, Germany or Japan.

From this it will be seen that the so called custom stamps are regular national postage stamps. I would not risk a positive statement that they are never used as fiscals, for the matter never occurred to me, never having seen one so used. Still so many countries use the same stamps for both purposes it is possible that China does the same, though if this be true it would seem remarkable that during so long a residence in China, I should not have seen one so used.

The only custom fiscal stamps I have seen has been the "chop" struck by a hand stamp on the document.

After my three years in the Empire, where I have constantly sent letters from many different and widely separated parts of China, using these stamps,

buying them from the ordinary stamp window in the buildings bearing the ordinary sign "Customs Post Office" it seems rather odd, calling them "fiscals." Again as to the "local" character of these stamps and their being issued by a "private company," this seems too absurd to answer. Of course they are a regular national issue the revenues of which go to the Chinese Government. That they do not carry letters beyond the confines of China is simply owing to China's lack of progress, and the post offices being in the hands of the custom authorities is simply because China has no other service sufficiently advanced to conduct it properly.

When I left China about six weeks ago it was confidently said that plans at last were maturing for a properly extended postal service and China would soon apply for admission to the postal union. It is likely however that the present war between that country and Japan will again defer the consummation of these plans.

As is well known these stamps consist of two issues of adhesives only, of three values each, speculation having never entered here.

The varieties which I have seen or have authority for are as follows:



August, 1878, perforated 12 ½.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | 1 | cand green |
| 2 | 1 | " yellow green |
| 3 | 3 | " deep red |
| 4 | 3 | " orange red |
| 5 | 5 | " yellow |
| 6 | 5 | " orange |

Varieties unperforated.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------|
| 7 | 1 | cand green |
| 8 | 3 | " red |
| 9 | 5 | " yellow |



December 1885, watermarked shell, perforated 12 ½.

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------------------|
| 10 | 1 | cand green |
| 11 | 1 | " yellow green |
| 12 | 3 | " violet |
| 13 | 3 | " brownish greenish violet |
| 14 | 5 | " ochre yellow |
| 15 | 5 | " greenish yellow |

The above list is the same as that in the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors

except that I have added varieties of color of the 3 and 5 cent of the first issue of which I have specimens in my own collection, the differences in color being very striking; also the variety of the 3 candreen of the second issue. This I list on the authority of the customs postmaster at Shanghai who told me that only about 300 were so printed by error, the color being difficult to describe but approaching nearer to that of the 5 cand, than to that of the ordinary 3 cand. The varieties in color doubtless have a different date of issue from the others but I have no means of determining the exact time.

W. C. EATON.

"THE HAWAIIAN 5c BLUE INTER-ISLAND."

EDITORS AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

Sir,—My attention is called to the exceptions in your issue of January 31, 1894, to Mr. W. M. Giffard's statements in his recent pamphlet on the "Postage Stamps of the Hawaiian Islands" refuting opinions circulated abroad that the 5 cent dark blue stamp of 1865 with Inter-Island at left side and Hawaiian Postage at right was a "fake," and casting uncalled for reflections on me as a named party who, fortunately, or unfortunately, was in a position to assist him to clear up some doubtful points.

In justice to Mr. Giffard's honest effort to place philatelists right respecting disputed Hawaiian Stamps; in justice also to myself whom you admit to be "a good authority"—and in the belief that your eminent journal would rather be right on any stamp question than unjust to truth, I beg to present the following statement relative to the stamp in dispute.

Your assertion that "as the genuineness of this stamp was never doubted until called in question by us there has been no occasion for the method of his obtaining it impressing itself so vividly upon Mr. Thrum's mind" is egotistically erroneous, as will be shown later.

You further state—"It may very well be that he is mistaken about the matter and before we admit the genuineness of the stamps we should have to have some better evidence." Fortunately I am not mistaken, and I can furnish further evidence.

While I admire the jealous guarding of Hawaiian issues against the recognition of base imitations as genuine, I respectfully maintain that the opportunity afforded me at these islands for the study of Hawaiian postage stamps for now twenty-five years gives me as much right to a hearing as authorities on our stamps abroad.

Years before I was aware of any controversy as to bogus issues of Hawaiian numerals—as they are termed here—it happened that certain family letters were preserved, from which, some twenty years ago, I obtained several varieties for my collection, both of the 5 cent issues being among the number. What more natural question, with philatelists, than to ask where a rare or "questionable" stamps was obtained, and what more natural answer in my case could be given? Hence, you can readily see, it called for no strain of memory on my part because of the genuineness of the stamp having been called in question by you.

It so happens that my memory—as you are pleased to term it—is corroborated by my having another of these "error" stamps, obtained in the same manner, which shows beside it a portion of an adjoining American stamp on the part of the envelope from which it was cut. This stamp, with the envelope to which it belonged, I place in Mr. Giffard's hands for forward-

ance to philatelic centers for expert examination as to its genuineness, postmarks and cancellations, with which to prove the correctness of his assertion, on my authority, that "they had been postally used."

In a field so perplexed as is philately, by numerous fraudulent issues, doubtless it is deemed safest to suspicion everything till it is proved genuine. The evidence, therefore, that I produce of the existence of this 5 cent error stamp (as stated by me in 1878 and gave reasons therefore) should be welcomed in the same honest spirit that it is given rather than sneered at because frauds may exist.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. G. THURM.

Honolulu, April 25th, 1894.

NOTE.—It has always been our aim to reach the truth in matters philatelic and we are far from maintaining that we must be correct in condemning the 5c Inter-Island discussed by our correspondent. We, at the same time, never had any intention of casting any reflection upon the character or reliability of Mr. Thurm, but we must still maintain that strong arguments, such as we brought against the stamp in question, must be answered by something more than a mere recollection of a single person as to the source whence he derived a certain specimen.

We regret that Mr. Thurm has not now sent us the specimen that he speaks of as we could then readily express our opinion.

If Mr. Thurm is correct, which, of course, we cannot deny, while we do not as yet admit it, it will simply prove that the stamp in question is a great rarity and that most of those now on the market are frauds. We regret very much that Mr. Thurm has not even described his specimens and told us whether they agreed with our description of the condemned type.

We, certainly, have no object in condemning the stamp except that of setting the philatelic world right and if we have been wrong we shall be only too happy to admit it.

Our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors has never been used for any purpose except that of information for the collector, and all information as to errors committed by us will be received in the proper spirit.

NOTES.

We illustrate below the permanent stamps issued for the Somali Coast and chronicled in May.



The *Monthly Journal* states, on the authority of information received from official sources, that the 4c on 8c revenue stamps of the Seychelles Islands were never used for postal purposes.

According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* letter cards of 3, 5, 7 and 10 novitch will shortly be issued in Montenegro.

Mr. Chapman informs us that on July 17th last, in the presence of the first Secretary of the Ministry of Communications of Mexico, the stock of the 5 and 10 pesos blue and dark green stamps which were on hand at the post office were burned by superior order. These have been replaced by the sale of 5 and 10 pesos of the previous type and of vermilion color.

Through the kindness of a correspondent we are enabled to illustrate the 5 centavos of the proposed new issue.



* * * * *

As a happy hunting ground for the diligent searcher after minute varieties, probably nothing beats the British registration envelope. The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* describes two varieties of the current H size, in one of which the word "LIMITED" under the flap, has a large "M," thus "LIMITED," while the other shows this peculiarity combined with the word "CONTRACTOR" in the singular, instead of the plural. On reading this we immediately seized our largest magnifying glass, and set to work to examine all the registration envelopes we could find; we had only one specimen at hand of the new H, but it showed the double error, which we conclude is not uncommon. In other sizes we find two distinct types of the lettering in the stamp space on size F; we have also a copy of this size inscribed "DALE & CO., LIMITED CONTRACTORS," under the flap, and we hope to find one with the name spelt "CROCODILE," but have not succeeded at present. We then turned to the other side to see whether the tariff would afford any sport, and were rewarded by finding that the word "published," also on size F, is sometimes mis-spelt "publisbed," the letter "b" being quite distinct, and not a blocked-up "h."—*Monthly Journal*.

* * * * *

We have been shown an Afghanistan stamp which, if genuine, would come between the supposed issue of 1868 and the stamps dated 1288. In design it somewhat resembles the former (type 6 in the catalogue), the central portion consisting of large characters, but it differs from this type in having a value and date expressed upon it. The inscription, as transcribed by an Indian interpreter, reads "Ticket i dak Khana i dar ul Sultanat i Caubul—Amir Sher Ali—1286—ek sanar." The history and appearance of the specimen are fairly favorable, but we should like a little further information before chronicling it; the color is a reddish mauve, plainly soluble in water.

(*Monthly Journal*.)

* * * * *

From the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* we learn that the current German stamps have secret marks, consisting of crowns, eagles and posthorns, printed with ink which is only visible when dampened with alkali.

* * * * *

We have to warn our readers that there is reason to believe that some ingenious person has discovered a method of changing the rd., red, "Woodblock" stamps of the Cape of good Hope to a species of blue color, thus making them represent the well-known error. We cannot say more at present,

but we would recommend extreme caution in purchasing specimens of this error.—*Monthly Journal*.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. D. Benjamin informs us that 1 and 3c adhesive stamps will shortly be issued in Johore.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We are informed by our correspondent, Mr. D. Benjamin, that it is probable that, in the near future, the current French stamps used in the French postoffices at Shanghai, will be surcharged "Shanghai" on account of the difference in currency; the French stamps being sold at the Shanghai Agency at frs. 3.60 to the dollar, thus enabling people to buy them at this rate and then send them to France as remittance at the full value. The surcharging of the stamps would, of course, put an end to this speculation.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* the design now used for the higher values of Swiss stamps will also be used for the lower values. The colors of the lower values remain unchanged.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate below the Holkar postal card chronicled sometime ago.

होलकर सरकार
पोस्ट कार्ड..



HOLKAR STATE
POST CARD



इसतरफ सिर्फे सिरनामाही लिखा जाय.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. David Benjamin informs us that 1 and 3c reply cards are soon to be issued in British North Borneo.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We are informed that the color of the 5sen adhesive of Japan will shortly be changed to a light brown, also that some of the other values may be changed in color.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We learn through *Vindins Philatelic Monthly* that the colors of the Postage Due Stamp of Victoria are shortly to be changed to green with red center.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We copy the following from a letter of Mr. D. Benjamin.

You will have noticed that in the parcel I sent you on the 11th inst., there were only 50 of each kind of $\frac{1}{2}$ c "Pagoda" design. The history of the issue is as follows: The Municipal Council at first decided to have only one $\frac{1}{4}$ c

stamp, but in order that the set should cost exactly \$1.00, they decided to have two kinds of $\frac{1}{2}$ c printed—both of same design, but of different colors. The stamps were advertised to be issued on the 1st inst., (they did come out on that date) and 100,000 of each denomination was to be made. But, before date of issue one person alone "cornered" the $\frac{1}{2}$ c by buying 45,000 of each color, (there were to have been only 50,000 of each, thus making 100,000) leaving only 5,000. In order that everyone should have $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamps, a further lot had to be printed, which was done—50,000 of each color more—but as the Council had already advertised that the issue would be limited to 100,000 copies of each denomination, they "could not go back on their word," and were compelled to issue these in a new design (Bridge). All the stamps were placed on sale on the same day and therefore one can hardly call the two different designs of $\frac{1}{2}$ c a separate issue, but of course very few ever get the "Pagoda" $\frac{1}{2}$ c and you will understand why I sent you so few. The Council further informed me, that for reasons already given above, as each of the original denominations run out, they would issue a further lot in a new design. They say the stamps are selling rapidly and the 1c are nearly out, so we may expect a new issue soon of this value in a new design. It is intended that the second supplies shall constitute a permanent issue. This is the history of the issue and I trust you will give publicity in your paper about it. I am disgusted with the way things have been managed and would be glad if dealers and collectors would not recognize the "Pagoda" $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamps.

In continuation to the above account you will, I am sure, be as much surprised as I have been with the following extract from a letter I have just received sent me by the Local Postmaster at Kewkiang, he says:

"The present Council is very anxious to do things in a business like manner, and would like if possible to correct some things done by the previous Council in regard to the $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamps. Being a large stamp dealer what is your view of the proposition of *issuing* 50,000 *more* of each kind of first issue $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamp, *i.e.*, making 100,000 of each color? The party who bought up the $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamps *has given his consent* if it is decided to be best for the interests of the post office. Do you think it would be better to let matters rest as they are, and henceforth allow nothing of that nature to occur?

"Have people begun to settle down to the fact as it is, and would another issue of same stamp cause the office to be looked upon with more disfavor?"

The above is the letter I received but there is a postscript as follows:

"Since writing the above the Council *have decided* to issue 50,000 of each color, $\frac{1}{2}$ c first issue—\$2 worth only to one individual."

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—We have found the 30c Justice on vertically ribbed paper.

As a result of the new Tariff law, placing a tax on playing cards, a provisional 2c playing card stamp has just been issued to be placed on all packs of playing cards on hand at the time the Tariff bill became a law; the stamp is of the same size as the current postage stamps and is of the following design: in the centre is a hand of cards, across this is the inscription "PLAYING CARDS" in two lines in double lined capitals, and immediately below "ON HAND AUG. 1894," in the upper right and left angles are respectively "I. R." and "U. S." in the lower part of the stamp is the value "TWO CENTS" with a large figure "2" in the centre.

Mr. Holton has shown us a variety of the 2c wrapper, die B of the 1874 issue in which the "O" of "Two" has the centre netted instead of plain.

Wrapper.

1874 issue.

Manila paper.

2c brown, die B 3

Justice Department.

Vertically ribbed paper.

30c purple

Revenue stamp.

Playing Cards.

Rouletted.

2c lake

ABYSSINIA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces the issue of a series of adhesives for this kingdom. The four lower values bear the portrait, in profile, of King Memelik II., and the higher values the Coat of Arms of the country; the inscriptions are in Amharic characters, this being the first time that these appear on postage stamps. The currency is the taler which is equal to 16 guerches and 1 guerche is equal to 5c U. S. currency.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{4}$ g green

$\frac{1}{2}$ g rose

1g blue

2g brown

4g lilac brown

8g violet

16g black

AFGHANISTAN.—The *Monthly Journal* states that a correspondent has sent them the large oblong stamp on three fresh varieties of colored tissue paper. These appear to be lithographed in sheets of 16 or more but without any varieties of type except such as may be caused by more or less defective transfers.

Adhesive stamps.

1a black, yellow

1a black, orange

1a black, lilac rose

CAPE VERDE.—The 25r is now printed in reddish mauve.
Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.
25r reddish mauve

CYPRUS.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces the issue of adhesive stamps of the values of 9, 18 and 45 pia and of the same type as the other current values. The issue of these values was foreshadowed many months ago.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated.

9 pia light brown and rose
18 pia slate and brown
45 pia deep purple and blue

DANISH WEST INDIES.—A 3c reply card, similar to the single card of the same value of the 1887 issue, has been issued.

Postal card.



3x3c red, white, F 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The 2 and 3c single and reply postal cards are now surcharged "Union Postal Universal" in black.

Postal cards.

2c red, *buff*

2cx2c red, *buff*

3c blue, *buff*

3cx3c blue, *buff*

ECUADOR.—Mr. Offner has shown us the current 10 and 20c telegraph stamps used for postage.

Telegraph stamps used for postage.



Perforated.

10c green

20c red

EGYPT.—Besides the permanent 3x3m reply card chronicled last month a single card of the same value has been issued.

Postal card.

3m maroon, *buff*

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Philatelic Record* states that the current 5sh, exists perforated by error 12 instead of 14.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 12.

Watermarked Anchor.

5sh rose

HANKOW.—The 5c is now printed in yellow green on yellow paper.

Adhesive stamp.



Rouletted.

5c yellow green, *green*



HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Mr. Witt has shown us the 10c envelope of the 1881 issue with the following imprint in red to the left of the stamp:—

Special Delivery Envelope.

Special Despatch Letter.

(FOR DOMESTIC MAIL ONLY.)

Leka Luikawa.

 State distinctly the residence or place of business of addressee.
 E kakaia a moakaka kahi noho a me kahi hana o ka mea naha ka ilka.

White wove paper.

Size 150x85 mm.

10c black and red.

INDIA.—According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* the registration envelope has been surcharged "on Her Majesty's Service" in the left upper corner of the front and "on H. M. S." on the stamp.

Official Registration Envelope.



2a blue, black surcharge

INDIA.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the ½ anna of the 1882 type printed in blue on the thick bluish laid paper of the 1876 issue.

Adhesive stamp.



Thick bluish laid paper.
 ½a blue

NABHA.—From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* we learn that the stock of 1 rupee slate having been exhausted, the current 1 rupee stamps of India have been surcharged **NABHA STATE**

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

Watermarked star.

11 carmine and green, black surcharge

MEXICO.—The current 2 and 3c cards are now printed in yellow green instead of blue green.

Mr. Chapman informs us that there are eight varieties of the 2c, four varieties of the 3c, three varieties of the 5c with Greek border, and two of the 5c with serpentine border.

*Postal card.*2c scarlet and yellow green, *buff*3c vermilion and yellow green, *buff*

MOROCCO.—We have seen the 5c green "Mazagan Marakech" surcharged horizontally in black "20 Centimos"

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

20c on 5c green, black

NICARAGUA.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the current 10c envelope stamp used as an adhesive.

Envelope stamp used as adhesive.

10c slate

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The intercolonial letter card, issued in accor-

dance with the decision arrived at by the last intercolonial conference, made its appearance on the 2nd instant. The stamp is merely an adaption of that used for the 1½d post card, the only alteration being the insertion of the words "Penny Halfpenny" in the colored label beneath the circle containing the figures of value. The inscriptions on the face are "New South Wales—Letter Card" flanked by royal arms, and "The address only to be written on this side. To open this card, tear off at the perforation," at the foot *within* the lines of punctures. On the reverse are the following directions:

"This card may pass through the Post to any place within New South Wales, and without additional postage to Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania and Western Australia; but an additional Half-penny Stamp must be affixed if addressed to Fiji.

If anything be enclosed in this Letter Card it will be treated as an insufficiently paid letter."

The design, etc., is printed in red on a rather poor quality of card, colored dark gray on the outside.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*.

Letter card.

1½p red, dark gray

PORTO RICO.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* the 80 centimos is now issued in red brown.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.

80c red brown

ROUMANIA.—According to the *Deutscher Briefmarken Zeitung* the 50 bani of the new series has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13.

Watermarked P. R.

50b orange

SIERRA LEONE.—Mr. F. Noel has shown us the provisional ½p on 1½p, watermarked Crown and C. C. Only one sheet has been found with this watermark.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on $1\frac{1}{2}$ p violet, black surcharge

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received the 6 penny adhesive stamp of the new type and the 1 penny postal card with stamp of same type. Adhesive stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3p, 1sh of the same type and letter cards will shortly be issued.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.

6p blue

Postal card.

ZUID-AFRIK. REPUBLIEK
BRIEFKAART



1p carmine, buff

SPAIN.—*The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* chronicles the 4 cuartos of the 1857 issue on vertically laid paper.

Adhesive stamp.



1857 issue.

Vertically laid paper.

4c rose

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly Journal* chronicles 3c postal cards, single and reply.

Postal cards.

3c rose, black

3x3c rose, black

SWITZERLAND.—On the occasion of the Zurich exhibition the current 5 centimes card has been issued with a view of the Exhibition printed in blue in the lower left corner.

Postal card.



Zurich Exhibition.
5c brown and blue, *buff*

TONGA.—We have seen the 1s stamps, bearing the overprint "Surcharge Half-penny" in two lines in block letters. The overprint is placed vertically, reading from bottom to top, and is in black. We are informed that the 8d exists with a similar overprint, but the value in this case is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. The overprint appears to favor the idea that these are stamps for unpaid or insufficiently stamped letters, but we have seen a letter franked by a few rows of the $\frac{1}{4}$ d without any ordinary postage stamp.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly.*

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked N. Z. and Star.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1s brown, black surcharge

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 8p mauve, " "

Variety: Double surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh brown

TRINIDAD.—Besides the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny chronicled some time ago by us the *Monthly Journal* announces that the 1 and 4 penny of the current issue are also surcharged "O. S." in black.

Official stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated.
1p carmine, black surcharge

4p gray, black surcharge

TURKS ISLANDS.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces that that a 5 penny stamp, of the same type as the Seychelles, has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated.

5p yellow green, value in rose.

URUGUAY.—A registration stamp of the value of 33 centavos, type similar to the registration stamps of the Colombian Republic, has been issued. We shall illustrate it next month.

Registration stamp.

Perforated 14.

33c blue

PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF SAN MARINO.

The following circular received from the San Marino Government speaks for itself.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

CIRCULAR B.

The Commission of the "Palazzo Principe & Sovrano," gives note that, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Palace and the installation of the new Regents, there will be issued the following Commemorative Postage Stamps; viz:

Of One Lira

Of Fifty Centimes,

Of Twenty-five Centimes, and

a Post Card of *Ten Centimes*, with a stamped progressive number.

This issue will take place on the 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 of September, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 of October 1894; however, in order that Collectors, speculators and merchants cannot make this rare and scarce, the Commission, specially authorized, gives notice:

1. That they themselves undertake to send to any address and destination whatever, in *registered packet*, any Order for Postage Stamps that may be sent to them direct, exceeding however, the amount of Ls. 2 sterling, or Doll: 10 (equal to 50 Lire or Francs), payable in Italian Paper or *Bank of France* notes, by registered letter.

2. That, for any order exceeding Ls. 20 sterling, or Doll: 100 (equal to 500 Lire or Francs), to be made in Bank notes of Ls. 5 sterling, or Italian paper or *Bank of France* notes, in registered letter, the amount will be forwarded to destination, in a *special Envelope of Five lire*, bearing the above mentioned stamp, impressed on the envelope and of which a limited issue of *Two thousand copies* will be made; and in order to be valid this special stamp, must bear the *Post mark of San Marino*.

The Commission recommends to notice *Circular A* and calls attention, finally, to the fact that they are not responsible for orders that are not made directly by the said Commission, who, on the other hand, are responsible for the registered sendings as above and to the terms of the said *Circular A*.

Apply direct and exclusively to: Cav. V. Serafini, Secretary of the Palace Commission, Republic of San Marino, (*Central Italy*).

COMMUNICATION.

ISPWICH, ENGLAND, August 31, '94

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LT'D. New York.

Dear Sirs :—We have read the letter of L. H. Benton, in the A. J. of P., for last month, also your editorial foot note to same. As you make no mention of having seen any used specimens, we think the enclosed may interest you. We send the envelope entire, just as we received it, with the letter inside it, and we may remark that this is the only specimen of the Tierra del Fuego stamp we have ever seen. We replied to the letter at once, but of course were too late to get any of the stamps, as they had been suppressed just after the letter was posted. We have no doubt that the stamps are of a bona-fide nature, though not a Government issue, and it cannot be said they were made for collectors, as they have always been scarce.

As you will observe, the letter is dated from Paramo, Tierra del Fuego, July 18th 1891, the Tierra del Fuego stamp on the envelope is postmarked San Sebastian, July 19th, 1891, and there are besides two Chilian stamps with the Punta Arenas postmark, date of which is illegible.

On the back of the envelope is the stamp of Messrs. Wehrmann & Co., of Punta Arenas, whom we would suppose to be Mr. Popper's agent for forwarding the letters from Punta Arenas.

Yours faithfully,

WHITFIELD, KING & CO.,

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Thursday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loesch's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I. N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, Rosebank, N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamp, Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 5975 N. Y. City.

137TH MEETING, HELD AUGUST 16, 1894

Meeting was opened at 8.40 P. M.

Present: Mr Aug. Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Clotz, Lienhardt, O. Dejonge, Dr. Roehre, Kessler, Horrman, Lehmann and Carter. Mr. Charles Keutgen as guest.

The minutes of the 136th meeting were adopted as read.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably upon the application of Mr. Leon Auscher, of Paris, for membership, his name was voted upon and he was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

A friend sends some counterfeits for the Society's counterfeit album, which were accepted with thanks to the kind but unknown donor.

A communication from our member, Dr. Odendall, who is now abroad, was read, in which he sends his regards to all of the members.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.